

Claims

- [c1] 1. A flying machine composed of rotating-bodies with a circular cross-section perpendicular to the axis of rotation, engine, and thrust-force producing device, device to transfer power from engine to rotating-bodies, and connecting parts.
- [c2] 2. A flying machine of claim 1, wherein the rotating-bodies can swipe back and return forth, and change the angle between their rotation-axis and the front-back axis.
- [c3] 3. A flying machine of claim 1, wherein the rotating-bodies can be inflated or deflated.
- [c4] 4. A flying machine of claim 1, wherein the rotating-bodies can swipe back and return forth, and change the angle between their rotation-axis and the front-back axis, and wherein the rotating-bodies can be inflated or deflated.
- [c5] 5. A flying machine of claim 1, wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than the thrust-force point of effect.
- [c6] 6. A flying machine of claim 1, wherein the rotation-axis

of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than the thrust-force point of effect, and wherein the rotating-bodies can swipe back and return forth, and change the angle between their rotation-axis and the front-back axis.

- [c7] 7. A flying machine of claim 1, wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than the thrust-force point of effect, and wherein the rotating-bodies can be inflated or deflated.
- [c8] 8. A flying machine of claim 1, wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than the center of the thrust-force, and wherein the rotating-bodies can swipe back and return forth, and change the angle between their rotation-axis and the front-back axis, and wherein the rotating-bodies can be inflated or deflated.
- [c9] 9. A flying machine of the claim 1, wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load).
- [c10] 10. A flying machine of the claim 1 wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load), and wherein the rotating-bodies can swipe back and return forth, and change the angle between their ro-

tation-axis and the front-back axis.

- [c11] 11. A flying machine of the claim 1 wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than the center of gravity of the machine (with to any additional load) and wherein the rotating-bodies can be inflated or deflated.
- [c12] 12. A flying machine of the claim 1 wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than both the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load), and the thrust-force point of effect.
- [c13] 13. A flying machine of the claim 1 wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load), and wherein the rotating-bodies can swipe back and return forth, and change the angle between their rotation-axis and the front-back axis, and wherein the rotating-bodies can be inflated or deflated.
- [c14] 14. A flying machine of the claim 1 wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than both the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load) and the thrust-force point of effect, and wherein the rotating-bodies can be inflated or deflated.
- [c15] 15. A flying machine of the claim 1 wherein the rotation-

axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than both the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load), and the thrust-force point of effect, and wherein the rotating-bodies can swipe back and return forth, and change the angle between their rotation-axis and the front-back axis.

[c16] 16. A flying machine of the claim 1 wherein the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies is placed higher than both the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load), and the thrust-force point of effect, and wherein the rotating-bodies can swipe back and return forth, and change the angle between their rotation-axis the front-back axis, and wherein the rotating-bodies can be inflated or deflated.

[c17] 17. The method used in claim 1 to generate lift-force, by rotating-bodies rotated by engine-power, in a flying machine moved forward by thrust-force generating device powered by engine in a flying machine based on claim 1.

[c18] 18. The method of claim 2 for reducing the drag-force and turbulence at the back of rotating-bodies/or opposing reaction-force of the rotation of the rotating-bodies and/or reducing lift-force, by swiping rotating-bodies to an angle lower than 90 degrees to the back-front axis of

the machine, in a flying machine based on claim 1.

[c19] 19. The method of claim 2, to oppose the reaction-force of the rotation of the rotating-bodies, by decreasing the angle between the rotating-bodies and the front-back axis of the machine, in a machine based on claim 1.

[c20] 20. The method of claim 3, of using inflatable rotating-bodies in aircrafts to make it possible to keep them in a smaller space when deflated, and/or to make them lighter for flight, made based on claim 1.

[c21] 21. The method of claim 5, for opposing the reaction-force of the rotation of the rotating-bodies, by placing the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies higher than point of effect of the thrust-force, in a machine made based on claim 1.

[c22] 22. The method of claim 6, to oppose the reaction-force of rotation of the rotating-bodies by decreasing the angle of the rotating-bodies to the front-back axis and to place the rotating-bodies upper than the thrust-force point of effect in a machine based on claim 1.

[c23] 23. The method of claim 9, to oppose the reaction-force of rotation of the rotating-bodies, by placing the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies higher than both the point of effect of thrust-force and the center of gravity

of the machine (with any additional load), in a machine based on claim 1.

- [c24] 24. The method in claim 10, to oppose the reaction-force of rotation of the rotating-bodies by, decreasing the angle of the rotating-bodies to the front-back axis, and to by placing the rotating-bodies upper than the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load), in a machine based on claim 1.
- [c25] 25. The method of claim 12, to oppose the reaction-force of rotation of the rotating-bodies by, placing the rotating-bodies upper than both the center of gravity of the machine and its load, and the point of effect of the thrust-force, in a machine based on claim 1.
- [c26] 26. The method of claim 15, to oppose the reaction-force of the rotation of the rotating-bodies by placing of the rotating-bodies upper than both the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load) and the point of effect of the thrust-force and by decreasing the angle between the rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies and the front-back axis, in a machine based on claim 1.
- [c27] 27. The method of the claim 16, to use inflatable rotating-bodies, rotated by engine power, to generate lift-force with their rotation-axis being placed upper than

the center of gravity of the machine (with any additional load) and the point of effect of the thrust-force, and with flexible angle between rotation-axis of the rotating-bodies and the front-back axis of the machine, in a machine based on claim 1.